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IN THIS ISSUE:

BENNETTA WASHINGTON, BLACK EDUCATOR, JOB CORPS OFFICIAL
NAMED TO NEW POST WITH U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BRENNAN TARGETS $300 MILLION
FOR SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM

APPRENTICESHIP OUTREACH EXPANDS
TO INCLUDE WOMEN IN SIX CITIES

538,000 FARM WORKERS COVERED BY MINIMUM WAGE LAW

BRENNAN OFFERS MANPOWER PLANNERS
ESTIMATED FUNDING OF $1.5 BILLION

BRENNAN PRESENTS AWARD OF MERIT
TO WOMEN IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

LABOR DEPARTMENT ROLE
ON PENSIONS TO GROW

OSHA PROPOSES PERMANENT
VINYL CHLORIDE JOB HEALTH STANDARD

DATA FROM PETROLEUM COMPANIES TO BE USED
FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT'S WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX -- APRIL 1974

WORLD OF WORK
EQUAL PAY REQUIRED
FOR EQUAL WORK

VIRGINIA KNAUER'S 'DEAR CONSUMER' COLUMN

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MIAMI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Local Angle:

REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

The U.S. Department of Labor operates through 10 regional offices located in major cities across the country. If you want a local angle on a news or feature story provided through this service—or have a direct news inquiry—you may contact one of the offices listed below. This listing includes the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Assistant Regional Directors for Information and the states in their regions:

Region I	Paul F. Neal Room E-308 JFK Federal Bldg. Boston, Mass. 02203 617-223-6767
Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	
Region II	Edward I. Weintraub Room 3510 1515 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10036 212-971-5477
New Jersey New York Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	
Region III	John P. Hord 14280 Gateway Bldg. 3535 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 215-597-1139
Delaware District of Columbia Maryland Pennsylvania Virginia West Virginia	
Region IV	William I. Allgood Room 317 1371 Peachtree St., N.E. Atlanta, Ga. 30309 404-526-5495
Alabama Florida Georgia Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee Kentucky	
Region V	John D. Mellott 12th Floor 300 S. Wacker Drive Chicago, Ill. 60606 312-353-6976
Illinois Indiana Michigan Minnesota Ohio Wisconsin	
Region VI	Les Gaddie Federal Bldg. & U.S. Courthouse Room 7C42 1100 Commerce St. Dallas, Tex. 75202 214-749-2308
Arkansas Louisiana New Mexico Oklahoma Texas	
Region VII	Neal A. Johnson Federal Office Bldg. Room 1904 911 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 816-374-5481
Iowa Kansas Missouri Nebraska	
Region VIII	Ernest E. Sanchez Room 16408 Federal Bldg. 1961 Stout St. Denver, Co. 80202 303-837-4234
Colorado Montana North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	
Region IX	Tor Torland Room 10007 Federal Bldg. 450 Golden Gate Ave. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 415-556-3423
Arizona California Hawaii Nevada	
Region X	Ernest Hood Arcade Plaza Room 2034 1321 Second Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98101 296-442-7620
Alaska Idaho Oregon Washington	

She served in the inner-city public schools of the District of Columbia, first as a teacher and counselor, then as principal of Armstrong Technical High School, Boys' Junior-Senior High and of Cardozo High School, where she directed the Cardozo Project in Urban Teaching, using Peace Corps returnees.

As principal of Boys' Junior-Senior High, a special school for disturbed boys, Dr. Washington wrote "Youth In Conflict," a study in helping behavior-problem youth in a school setting.

A native of Winston-Salem, N.C., and long-time resident of Washington, D.C., she graduated from Howard University with a B.A. in liberal arts and an M.A. in counseling. She later received her Ph.D. from Catholic University.

Dr. Washington has been active in a large number of local, national and international organizations and is a lecturer and contributor to professional journals. She has honorary degrees from Winston, Dunbarton and Smith colleges and was Martin Luther King Scholar in Residence at Rutgers University in 1969.

She and Mayor Washington have a daughter, Bennetta Jules-Rosette (Hayward), who teaches at the University of California at San Diego.

# # #

Week of May 20, 1974

BENNETTA WASHINGTON, BLACK EDUCATOR, JOB CORPS OFFICIAL, NAMED TO NEW POST WITH U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WASHINGTON -- Dr. Bennetta B. Washington, widely known District of Columbia educator and Job Corps official, has been appointed special assistant to William H. Kolberg, the assistant secretary of labor for manpower.

In announcing her appointment, Kolberg said Dr. Washington's work "will center on coordinating Manpower Administration policies and activities to improve our responsiveness to the needs of women in our organization and in manpower programs.

"She will assist me in making policy determinations and formulating approaches to policy implementation in such areas as career education, vocational training, and counseling," Kolberg said.

Dr. Washington will also be involved in making recommendations in problem areas for research, program development, and policy changes, and maintaining continuing contact with professional, civic, labor, and management organizations.

The new special assistant, who is the wife of D.C. Mayor Walter E. Washington, joins the Office of the Assistant Secretary after nearly nine years in the Job Corps as associate director for women's programs and education and director of women's centers. She organized and directed a unique educational program for girls 16 to 21 years of age in 18 residential centers across the country.

Dr. Washington was a member of Mayor Lindsay's Panel on Decentralization of the New York City Public Schools and, as visiting professor in guidance and counseling, she taught for 12 summers at New York University.

(MORE)

Week of May 20, 1974

BRENNAN TARGETS $300 MILLION
FOR SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan announced the distribution of $300 million among approximately 500 manpower program sponsors as planning estimates for this year's summer jobs program.

The program sponsors--mayors, county officials, governors, Indian tribes--will be able to plan the hiring of approximately 700,000 economically disadvantaged youth to work for 9-week periods in subsidized jobs.

The Secretary said that $91.4 million of the $300 million--or about 30.5 percent--will be available immediately to Manpower Administration regional offices to enable them to provide start-up funding to sponsors of summer programs throughout the country to initiate program planning and job development efforts.

"We want to get this money out to prime sponsors right away so they can set up jobs for young people who'll soon be ready for work because of early school closing," Secretary Brennan said.

The balance of the summer jobs funds requested by President Nixon, about $209 million, is awaiting appropriation by the Congress as part of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) appropriation.

Of the $300 million, Indian organizations will share an estimated $4,270,100; Title I prime sponsors will share $294,198,200, and the Trust Territories an estimated $531,700.

These planning estimates of summer programs for Title I prime sponsors were made on the following basis:

-- 50 percent of the amount was determined on the basis of the amounts each area received for the 1973 summer jobs program;

-- 37-1/2 percent of the amount was determined on the basis of the proportion the average number of unemployed persons in the area in 1973 is of all such unemployed in the Nation;

(More)

-- 12-1/2 percent of the amount was determined on the basis of the proportion the number of adults in low-income families in each area is of all such families in the nation.

The planning estimates were then adjusted so that no area will receive less than 90 percent of the funds allocated to the area in 1973 summer program and no more than 101 percent of 1973.

Planning estimates for all potential summer job sponsors are attached.

(More)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION
SUMMER PROGRAM FOR ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED YOUTH
FY 1974 PLAN FOR ESTIMATES
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION I

CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT CONSRT 833.6
HARTFORD CONSRT 903.1
NEW HAVEN CONSRT 865.1
STAMFORD CONSRT 290.8
WATERBURY CITY 266.2
BALANCE OF CONN 982.3

MAINE
BALANCE OF MAINE 1,584.6

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON 1,958.6
CAMBRIDGE CONSRT 516.4
NEW BEDFORD CONSRT 311.5
SPRINGFIELD CONSRT 612.2
WORCESTER CONSRT 239.5
LOWELL CONSRT 330.1
BALANCE OF MASS 3,524.1

NEW HAMPSHIRE
ROCKINGHAM CONSRT 201.8
HILLSBOROUGH CTY 219.2
BALANCE OF N.H. 367.0

RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDENCE 648.3
BALANCE OF R.I. 818.5

VERMONT
BALANCE OF VERMONT 635.7

REGION II

NEW JERSEY
ATLANTIC COUNTY 344.7
HUDSON COUNTY 563.2
JERSEY CITY 846.0
MONMOUTH COUNTY 346.6
ESSEX COUNTY 322.7
NEWARK CITY 2,718.0
MORRIS COUNTY 162.2
UNION COUNTY 201.5
ELIZABETH CITY 138.0
MIDDLESEX COUNTY 484.4
BERGEN COUNTY 292.2
PASSAIC COUNTY 285.1
PATERSON CITY 429.3
MERCER COUNTY 137.6
TRENTON CITY 263.5
CUMBERLAND COUNTY 109.8
BURLINGTON COUNTY 203.5
CAMDEN COUNTY 312.3
CAMDEN CITY 201.1
GLOUCESTER COUNTY 111.8
OCEAN COUNTY 149.1
SOMERSET CNTY 66.2
BALANCE OF N.J. 309.3

NEW YORK
ALBANY CSRT 307.2
RENSSELAER CNTY 98.2
SARATOGA COUNTY 130.0
SCHENECTADY CNTY 76.9
ERIE CSRT 248.9
BUFFALO CITY 1,007.7
NIAGARA COUNTY 193.4
BROOME COUNTY 242.4
CHEMUNG COUNTY 158.2
NEW YORK CITY 19,321.2
ROCKLAND COUNTY 76.5
WESTCHESTER CONSRT 492.9
YONKERS CITY 142.1
NASSAU COUNTY CSRT 487.6
SUFFOLK CNTY CSRT 558.3
DUTCHESS COUNTY 128.9
MONROE/ROCHESTER 553.1
OSWEGO CNTY 88.8
ONONDAGA COUNTY 62.8
SYRACUSE CITY 483.4
ONEIDA COUNTY 348.6
CHAUTAUQUA CSRT 341.5
ORANGE COUNTY 83.4
ST LAWRENCE CNTY 89.7
ULSTER COUNTY 64.3
BAL OF NEW YORK 1,480.5

PUERTO RICO
PONCE MUNICIPIO 366.7
BAYAMON MUNICIPIO 428.4
CAROLINA MUNICIPIO 393.3
SAN JUAN CSRT 981.1
MAYAGUEZ CITY 318.6
BAL OF PUERTO RICO 5,248.5

VIRGIN ISLANDS 167.3

REGION III

DELAWARE
BAL OF DEL 711.7

MARYLAND
BALTIMORE CONSRT 3,199.9
MONTGOMERY COUNTY 132.0
PRINCE GEORGES CTY 352.3
WASH. CTY CONSRT 169.1
BALANCE OF MD 403.4

(More)

PENNSYLVANIA
LEHIGH VALLEY CONS 149.3
S. AL EGHNY. CONSRT 492.1
ERIE CONSRT 362.5
SUSQUEHANNA CONSRT 316.4
LANCASTER CONSRT 134.6
BUCKS COUNTY 174.8
CHESTER COUNTY 172.0
DELAWARE COUNTY 242.0
MONTGOMERY COUNTY 202.6
PHILADELPHIA 3,407.2
ALLEGHANY COUNTY 1,169.6
PITTSBURGH 2,027.9
BEAVER COUNTY 166.8
WASHINGTON COUNTY 149.5
WESTMORELAND CTY 188.2
BERKS COUNTY 206.1
LACKAWANNA COUNTY 107.2
SCRANTON 154.4
LUZERNE COUNTY 481.2
YORK COUNTY 73.1
LYCOMING CONSRT 134.3
BUTLER CONSRT 249.2
FAYETTE COUNTY 343.4
FRANKLIN COUNTY 61.6
LAWRENCE COUNTY 100.1
MERCER CTY CONSRT 409.6
SCHUYKILL CONSRT 196.6
BALANCE OF PENN 1,750.0

VIRGINIA
PENNINSULA CONSRT 424.5
STAMPS 1,719.6
RAMPS 713.9
HENRICO CTY CONSRT 45.5
ROANOKE CONSRT 164.2
ARLINGTON COUNTY 173.0
FAIRFAX COUNTY 196.7
PRINCE WILLIAM CTY 90.1
ALEXANDRIA CITY 120.6
BALANCE OF VA 2,567.4

WEST VIRGINIA
KANAWHA CTY CONSRT 430.8
CABELL CTY CONSRT 283.3
BALANCE OF W. VA 3,139.4

REGION IV

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM CONSRT 876.7
HUNTSVILLE CONSRT 214.8
MOBILE CONSRT 490.5
MONTGOMERY CONSRT 514.1
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY 182.3
BALANCE OF ALABAMA 3,518.7

FLORIDA
VOLUSIA COUNTY 195.9
LEE COUNTY 39.7
ALACHUA COUNTY 119.3
BREVARD COUNTY 275.1
ORANGE COUNTY 273.9
ESCAMBIA COUNTY 202.2
SARASOTA COUNTY 40.0
PASCO COUNTY 46.1
PALM BEACH COUNTY 261.1
HILLSBOROUGH CONSRT 495.9
MIAMI/DADE CONSRT 1,817.1
NE FLA MARSH CONSRT 674.2
BROWARD CONSRT 602.9
LEON/TALLAHASSEE CONSRT 243.0
ST PETERSBG CONSRT 418.6
TAMPA CONSRT 928.2
BALANCE OF FLORIDA 2,209.4

GEORGIA
ATLANTA 1,176.3
FULTON COUNTY 107.9
DEKALB COUNTY 239.8
COBB COUNTY 158.6
CSRA CONSRT 369.2
SAV/CHATHAM CONSRT 279.2
MID. GA CONSRT 318.0
COLUMBUS AREA CONS 636.8
BALANCE OF GEORGIA 3,400.2

KENTUCKY
KENTON COUNTY 91.8
LOUISVILLE CONSRT 1,099.4
LEXINGTON CONSRT 565.3
BALANCE OF KENT 3,716.9

MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON CONSRT 417.8
BALANCE OF MISS 4,588.6

NORTH CAROLINA
BUNCOMBE COUNTY 258.4
CUMBERLAND COUNTY 577.3
GASTON COUNTY 77.0
ONSLOW COUNTY 52.9
CHARLOTTE 294.9
WINSTON-SALEM CONS 128.5
RALEIGH CONSRT 523.5
GREENSBORO-GUILFOR 255.9
DURHAM CONSRT 354.5
BALANCE OF N.C. 6,105.3

SOUTH CAROLINA
BALANCE OF S.C. 4,289.4

TENNESSEE
CHATTANOOGA 433.3
HAMILTON COUNTY 43.8
NASHVILLE/DAVIDSON 582.9
SULLIVAN COUNTY 144.7
KNOXVILLE CONSRT 562.4
MEMPHIS CONSRT 1,140.8
BALANCE OF TENN 3,286.3

REGION V

ILLINOIS
CHICAGO 15,165.4
COOK COUNTY 839.4
DU PAGE COUNTY 98.8
KANE COUNTY 81.9
LAKE COUNTY 128.0
MACON COUNTY 82.1
MCHENRY COUNTY 34.0

(More)

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	57.2
TAZEWELL COUNTY	33.1
LA SALLE COUNTY	31.4
ROCKFORD CSRT	83.4
CHAMPAIGNE CSRT	73.6
ILL. COUNTY CSRT	115.9
SANGAMON CNTY CSRT	143.0
MADISON CNTY CSRT	217.0
ST CLAIR CSRT	107.2
PEORIA CSRT	207.4
EAST ST LOUIS	358.0
SHAWNEE CSRT	194.3
BAL OF ILLINOIS	928.9
INDIANA	2,142.1
GARY	182.7
HAMMOND	441.2
LAKE CNTY	79.7
ELKHART CNTY	412.8
SOUTH BEND	49.5
ST JOSEPH CNTY	72.8
TIPPECANOE CNTY	98.2
MADISON CNTY	183.7
VIGO CNTY	842.0
INDIANAPOLIS	85.8
LA PORTE CNTY	456.7
FT WAYNE CSRT	100.7
DELAWARE CSRT	575.0
EVANSVILLE CSRT	1,357.9
BAL OF INDIANA	
MICHIGAN	642.2
WAYNE CNTY	4,023.0
DETROIT	28.9
DEARBORN	24.5
LIVONIA	88.3
MONROE CNTY	109.3
BAY CNTY	169.0
SAGINAW CNTY	567.1
OAKLAND CNTY	129.3
ST CLAIR CNTY	127.5
CALHOUN CNTY	149.7
KALAMAZOO CNTY	188.6
BERRIEN CNTY	79.5
OTTAWA CNTY	198.5
WASHTENAW CSRT	457.1
KENT CNTY CSRT	281.9
MUSKEGON CSRT	428.0
GENESEE/FLINT CSRT	283.9
INGHAM CSRT	240.6
JACKSON CSRT	317.2
MACOMB	88.6
WARREN CITY	1,505.0
BAL OF MICHIGAN	
MINNESOTA	114.0
DULUTH	41.9
DAKOTA CNTY	743.5
URB. MINN. CONSRT	343.9
ST PAUL CITY	43.4
RAMSEY CNTY	347.6
REGION II CSRT	1,781.5
BAL OF MINNESOTA	
OHIO	1,210.7
CINCINNATI	155.7
BUTLER CNTY	110.0
CLARK CNTY	
HAMILTON CNTY	135.1
LICKING/DEL CSRT	171.5
LORAIN CNTY	194.7
AKRON CSRT	408.6
CANTON CSRT	252.7
CLEVELAND CSRT	3,793.9
COLUMBUS CSRT	750.0
DAYTON CSRT	570.5
TOLEDO CSRT	518.0
YOUNGSTOWN CSRT	821.0
BAL OF OHIO	2,922.6
WISCONSIN	61.1
DUTAGAMIE CNTY	102.8
ROCK CNTY	1,020.8
MILWAUKEE CSRT	223.9
MADISON-DANE CSRT	180.0
WOW CSRT	88.4
WINNE-FOND CSRT	263.8
TRICO CETAC	2,176.1
BAL OF WISCONSIN	

REGION VI

ARKANSAS	
LITTLE ROCK CSRT	509.4
TEXARKANA CONSRT	73.3
BALANCE OF ARK	3,029.4
LOUISIANA	221.0
RAPIDES PARISH	490.6
BATON ROUGE	158.8
LAFAYETTE PARISH	297.6
CALCASIEU/JEFFERSO	177.6
OUACHITA PARISH	1,269.1
NEW ORLEANS CTY	422.3
JEFFERSON PARISH	248.3
SHREVEPORT	3,707.1
BAL OF LOUISIANA	
NEW MEXICO	350.0
ALBUQUERQUE	1,136.3
BAL OF NEW MEXICO	
OKLAHOMA	114.4
COMANCHE CNTY	265.8
OKLAHOMA CNTY	453.8
OKLAHOMA CTY CSRT	447.5
TULSA CSRT	2,500.0
BALANCE OF OKLA	
TEXAS	339.9
AMARILLO CSRT	461.9
AUSTIN CSRT	331.5
BEAUMONT CSRT	322.3
CAMERON COUNTY	888.2
CORPUS CHRISTI CSR	810.8
DALLAS CITY	148.3
DALLAS COUNTY	436.7
EL PASO CTY/CNTY	360.6
FT WORTH CSRT	79.0
TARRANT COUNTY	331.7
GALVESTON CNTY	1,688.1
HOUSTON	

(More)

HARRIS COUNTY	211.1
DEL. CNTY CSRT	190.1
HIDALGO CNTY	504.1
SAN ANTONIO CST	2,248.3
MCLENNAN CNTY CSRT	324.2
WICHITA CNTY CSRT	329.1
WEBB COUNTY	497.4
TEXARKANA	93.1
BALANCE OF TEXAS	5,294.6

REGION VII

IOWA	
DES MOINES CONSRT	402.8
CEDAR RAPIDS CONSR	58.3
BLACKHAWK COUNTY	69.0
WOODBURY COUNTY	141.7
SCOTT COUNTY	104.9
BALANCE OF IOWA	1,717.4
KANSAS	377.2
KANSAS CITY CONSRT	203.1
TOPEKA CONSRT	457.5
WICHITA CONSRT	1,180.3
BALANCE OF KANSAS	
MISSOURI	1,430.1
KANSAS CITY CONSRT	135.6
JEFFERSON CONSRT	91.3
SPRINGFIELD	2,218.6
ST LOUIS CITY	579.3
ST LOUIS COUNTY	2,627.7
BAL OF MISSOURI	
NEBRASKA	838.2
OMAHA CONSRT	157.8
LINCOLN CITY	942.5
BALANCE OF NEBRASK	

REGION VIII

COLORADO	38.0
ARAPAHO COUNTY	54.9
JEFFERSON COUNTY	189.4
COL SPRINGS CONSRT	1,220.8
DENVER CONSRT	181.9
PUEBLO CONSRT	767.5
BALANCE OF COLORAD	
MONTANA	721.4
BAL OF MONTANA	
NORTH DAKOTA	671.4
BALANCE OF N.D.	
SOUTH DAKOTA	594.2
BALANCE S.D.	
WYOMING	351.3
BALANCE OF WYOMING	
UTAH	1,405.8
STATEWIDE CONSRT	

REGION IX

ARIZONA	1,643.0
PHOENIX/MARICOPA	459.5
TUCSON-PIMA COUNTY	1,082.2
BALANCE OF ARIZONA	
CALIFORNIA	263.2
BERKELEY	56.2
GLENDALE	804.2
LONG BEACH	5,453.3
LOS ANGELES	1,346.2
OAKLAND	323.8
PASADENA	1,712.6
SAN FRANCISCO	94.3
TORRANCE	77.2
BUTTE COUNTY	334.7
CONTRA COSTA CNTY	522.8
KERN COUNTY	3,850.0
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	131.9
MARIN COUNTY	263.1
MERCED COUNTY	379.5
MONTEREY COUNTY	169.5
SAN LOUIS OBISPO C	326.9
SAN MATEO COUNTY	322.6
SANTA BARBARA CNTY	149.9
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	214.3
SOLANO COUNTY	250.3
SONOMA COUNTY	260.7
STANISLAUS COUNTY	306.8
VENTURA COUNTY	1,607.2
SANDIE SCHRE CSRT	757.1
ORANGE CTY MANP	1,133.1
INLAND MANP ASSOC	899.1
FRESNO CTY/CTY	626.2
TULARE/KINGS CTY	1,040.8
SACRAMENTO/YOLO	667.6
SAN JOAQUIN CTY	825.2
SANTA CLARA VALLEY	931.4
CNTY OF ALAMEDA	188.0
RICHMOND	180.0
IMPERIAL COUNTY	151.8
HUMBOLT CNTY CONSR	1,410.6
BAL OF CALIFORNIA	
HAWAII	770.3
HONOLULU CTY/CNTY	242.8
BALANCE OF HAWAII	
NEVADA	479.7
LAS VEGAS CSRT	173.6
WASHOE COUNTY	107.8
BALANCE OF NEVADA	
AMER. SAMOA	24.2
GUAM	296.2
W. TRUST TER'Y	43.8

(More)

REGION X	
ALASKA	
ANCHORAGE BOROUGH	126.8
BALANCE OF ALASKA	912.9
IDAHO	
STATEWIDE CONSRT	1,075.3
OREGON	
PORTLAND CITY	808.7
CLACRAMAS COUNTY	172.5
MULTNOMAH/WASH CRT	221.5
LANE COUNTY	245.7
M-WILM VAL MPR CST	233.6
BALANCE OF OREGON	1,054.5
WASHINGTON	
KING SNO. CONSRT	3,186.3
TACOMA CITY	506.1
PIERCE CTY	341.0
SPOKANE CONSRT	246.2
CLARK COUNTY	73.4
KITSAP COUNTY	59.7
YAKIMA COUNTY	243.2
BALANCE OF WASH	1,172.2
DIST OF COLUMBIA	
WASHINGTON D.C.	
WASHINGTON D.C.	5,181.4
INDIANS	4,270.1

# # #

Week of May 20, 1974

APPRENTICESHIP OUTREACH EXPANDED
TO INCLUDE WOMEN IN SIX CITIES

WASHINGTON -- Three organization--the National Urban League, Recruitment and Training Program, Inc. (RTP), and the Mexican American Opportunity Foundation--will recruit women for the Labor Department's Apprenticeship Outreach program in six cities.

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan announced the six pilot projects, asserting that "'men only' job signs must come down."

Pilot programs will be operated by the three organizations in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Atlanta, Chicago and Los Angeles, Secretary Brennan said.

Apprenticeship Outreach, which presently provides up to 10 weeks of intensive coaching and tutoring to enable minority group youths to pass apprentice entrance examinations for skilled trades, operates in 117 cities with Labor Department financial assistance.

The pilot programs in Boston, New York City, and Cleveland will be conducted by Recruitment and Training Program, Inc. (RTP) under its present contract. RTP was formerly the Workers Defense League, which innovated the outreach concept in 1964.

The Labor Department has allocated $29,109 to RTP for this additional effort: about $9,700 each in Boston, New York, and Cleveland to expand ongoing outreach projects to accommodate young women applicants.

The programs in Atlanta, Chicago, and Los Angeles will be conducted under current contracts with the National Urban League's LEAP organization. About $42,000 has been allocated to LEAP: $14,000 each in Atlanta, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

The Mexican American Opportunity Foundation will conduct a second outreach pilot project for women in the Los Angeles area as part of its present contract, with $20,000 in additional funds from the Labor Department.

Secretary Brennan said that "in this new effort, the trade union movement, business, industry, and community groups will be asked to support the program."

As part of the overall effort, a conference on women in apprenticeship will be held in each of the six cities. It will be called by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor and the three sponsoring organizations.

The conferences will seek the participation and support in each city of the National Alliance of Businessmen, the Central Labor Council, Building and Construction Trades Council, employer associations, women's groups, Job Corps, the Mayor's Office and other city, county, state and federal agencies and community action groups.

"We are determined to find a place for the working woman in apprenticeable occupations that have never before been considered usual 'woman's work'," Brennan said.

"The 'men only' signs must come down," he said adding, "sex should not be a job-ability criterion."

The Secretary of Labor's regulations (Title 29, CFR 30) covering apprenticeship programs registered with the Manpower Administration's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training or with state apprenticeship agencies specify that recruitment, selection, employment, and training of apprentices must be conducted without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, or sex.

# # #

Week of May 20, 1974

538,000 FARM WORKERS COVERED BY MINIMUM WAGE LAW

WASHINGTON -- The new Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) amendments, effective May 1, brought to 538,000 the total number of farm workers covered by the minimum wage, Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan said.

Approximately 88,000 farm workers previously getting $1.30 an hour or less had their pay raised to $1.60 an hour on May 1.

Future increases will be: $1.80 effective Jan.1, 1975; $2.00, Jan. 1, 1976; $2.20, Jan. 1, 1977; and $2.30 Jan. 1, 1978.

The new wage rate applies to farm laborers working for employers who used more than 500 man-days of farm labor in any calendar quarter of the preceding year. "Man-day" means any day during which an employee performs agricultural labor for at least an hour.

The new amendments include in the 500 man-day count commuting hand harvest workers paid on a piece rate basis, who were formerly excluded from the count. However these workers continue to be exempted from minimum wage requirements.

Exempt from minimum wage coverage are:

-- Members of the employer's immediate family;

-- Hand harvesters who are paid on a piece-rate basis, 1) if they commute daily from their homes to their place of employment and 2) if they have been employed in agriculture less than 13 weeks during the previous calendar year;

-- Migrant handharvesters 16 years of age or under, who are employed on the same farm as their parents, 1) if they are paid on a piece-rate basis and 2) if the piece-rate is the same paid to workers over 16 years of age on the same farm;

-- Employees principally engaged in range production of livestock.

Farm workers are not subject to the overtime pay requirements of the Act.

Certain full-time students and handicapped workers may be employed at rates less than the statutory minimum wage under specially issued certificates.

The child labor provisions of the Act prohibit employment in agriculture of minors under 16 during school hours or in hazardous agricultural occupations. Limited parental exemptions are provided.

Minors under 14 may not be employed in agriculture at any time except for: 1) minors 12 and 13 who work outside of school hours on farms with written parental consent or on farms where their parents are employed; and 2) minors under 12 who work outside of school hours on farms owned and operated by their parents or with parental consent on small farms where all employees are exempt from the minimum wage.

The Act authorizes the Secretary of Labor to issue regulations requiring employers to obtain proof of age from employees. A civil penalty of up to $1,000 may be imposed for each violation of the child labor provisions of the Act. Provisions for enforcement through court injunctions and criminal penalties for willful violations continue to apply.

# # #

(Note to Editors: Persons needing further information should contact the nearest Employment Standards Administration Wage-Hours Office, listed in the most phone books under U.S. Government, Department of Labor.)

Week of May 20, 1974

BRENNAN OFFERS MANPOWER PLANNERS
ESTIMATED FUNDING OF $1.5 BILLION

WASHINGTON -- To help prospective sponsors plan local government manpower programs, Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan has released shares of an estimated $1.5 billion in future funding for all states and some 350 local governments.

The Secretary said the distribution plan made available to eligible prime sponsors under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) split the prospective funding into:

-- $1,343,000,000 for Title I comprehensive manpower programs and vocational educational and other statewide services in Fiscal Year 1975; and

-- $200,000,000 for Title II public service employment in Fiscal year 1974.

These planning estimates are based on the manpower program budget submitted by the President to Congresss in February 1974 for the 1974 fiscal year for a total of $2,050,000,000 in the 1975 fiscal year. They provide for comprehensive manpower services in the 1975 fiscal year and public service employment in the 1974 fiscal year.

The final amounts to be allocated will depend on the amounts of funds appropriated by the Congress, the Secretary said.

The Title I grants to state and local government prime sponsors will allow them to provide comprehensive manpower services including classroom skill training, on-the-job training, basic education, counseling, job development, and placement, as well as creating transitional public service employment opportunitites.

These services are intended to help unemployed and underemployed people -- primarily those most economically disadvantaged -- to get and keep good jobs in the open labor market. The funds would be spent after July 1, 1974, the target date for implementation of Title I.

The Title II grants will enable prime sponsors to provide transitional

public service employment or manpower services authorized under Title I to eligible residents of areas in which there is substantial unemployment. These funds could be spent as soon as the 1974 supplemental funds are appropriated.

Title I Estimates

Of the total $1,343,000 requested for Title I in FY 1975, 80 percent or $1,055,200,000 would be for basic funding of prime sponsors by formula. Under terms of the Act, the estimated distribution among state and local government prime sponsors was calculated as follows:

-- 50 percent was based on the amount of manpower funds allotted the state in FY 1974;

-- 37.5 percent was based on the proportion calendar 1973 monthly average number of unemployed persons in the state is of the number in all states; and

-- 12.5 percent was based on the ratio of number of adults in families with annual income below $7,000 in the state to the number in all states.

However, prime sponsor shares were adjusted so that no prime sponsor planning estimate would be: (1) more than 150 percent of its FY 1974 manpower allotment or less than 50 percent of the amount it would receive under the formula allocation, or (2) less than 90 percent of the FY 1974 manpower allotment.

A total of $2,600,500 is established as planning estimates for Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.

The Title I listing also includes estimated amounts to become available to states under Section 103 for (1) Manpower Services Councils -- one percent of the 80 percent for state and local distribution; (2)

(More)

for Supplemental Vocational Education Assistance -- 5 percent of the $1.3 billion proposed in the President's budget for Title I; and (3) for state services under Section 106 -- four percent of the $1.3 billion. Each amount was distributed among the state according to the Title I formula.

Title II Estimates

Of the $250 million requested for Title II operations in FY 1974, 80 percent or $200 million would be apportioned among the eligible applicants in the proportion that the number of unemployed residing in areas of substantial unemployment within the applicant's jurisdiction is to the number of unemployed residing in all such areas.

The remaining $50,000,000 would be allotted to areas of substantial unemployment at the Secretary's discretion.

For FY 1974, eligible applicants include any jurisdiction or entity eligible to be a prime sponsor and Indian tribes on Federal or state reservations with substantial unemployment. An area of substantial unemployment is one that has sufficient size and scope to sustain a public service employment program and that has an unemployment rate 6.5 percent or higher for each of three consecutive months as determined by the Secretary. To make sure there is efficient administration of Title II funds, the minimum grant will be $25,000.

To be considered a potential area of substantial unemployment, jurisdictions must be contiguous and -- for initial survey purposes -- have a minimum population of 10,000 persons. An area is any prime sponsor, city, town, village, county, or adjoining combinations thereof, or any recognized subarea. Such an area is one that is distinctly identifiable and has been designated as a target area in past manpower, poverty, or model city programs. It could also be an area that is recognized as a neighborhood or community even though not previously designated as a target area.

If officials of areas not listed believe they meet the criteria they should notify the Associate Regional Director for Manpower (ARDM) in the appropriate regional office of the Labor Department. In addition, prime sponsors should notify the ARDM if they have an area less than 10,000 population but with severe enough unemployment to qualify for a minimum size grant. In such case, the Secretary will determine whether the area qualifies.

(MORE)

The Title II grants will enable prime sponsors to provide transitional

Title II planning estimates have been made for Indian Tribes on Federal or state reservations, the detailed distribution of which will be announced later.

Following, is a state-by-state listing of funding estimates for Title I and Title II. The amounts are the totals of estimated funding for city, county, consortia, and balance-of-state prime sponsors and the amounts estimated for statewide services.

STATE	TITLE I	TITLE II	TOTAL
ALABAMA	$24,729,054	$ 643,800	$25,372,854
ALASKA	3,713,948	1,185,000	4,898,948
ARIZONA	15,102,283	600,000	15,702,283
ARKANSAS	15,625,061	586,800	16,211,861
CALIFORNIA	132,825,410	37,623,600	170,449,010
COLORADO	12,227,111	647,400	12,874,511
CONNECTICUT	20,169,052	3,878,600	24,047,652
DELAWARE	3,223,396	517,800	3,741,796
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15,041,858	1,895,000	16,936,858
FLORIDA	39,239,599	4,172,800	43,412,399
GEORGIA	28,731,976	738,000	29,469,976
HAWAII	4,914,158	1,873,600	6,787,758
IDAHO	4,844,305	1,598,200	6,442,505
ILLINOIS	68,984,909	6,496,400	75,481,309
INDIANA	30,203,929	1,142,600	31,346,529
IOWA	13,991,217	353,000	14,344,217
KANSAS	11,153,914	297,800	11,451,714
KENTUCKY	25,668,526	2,250,400	27,918,926
LOUISIANA	27,821,007	4,809,000	32,630,007
MAINE	7,367,862	874,600	8,242,462
MARYLAND	21,267,476	1,603,600	22,871,076

(MORE)

STATE	TITLE I	TITLE II	TOTAL
MASSACHUSETTS	$39,353,342	$13,445,600	$52,798,942
MICHIGAN	55,376,067	14,916,800	70,292,867
MINNESOTA	22,658,309	3,415,200	26,073,509
MISSISSIPPI	19,589,836	260,200	19,850,036
MISSOURI	30,812,052	1,712,400	32,524,452
MONTANA	4,503,148	317,000	4,820,148
NEBRASKA	8,774,942	387,200	9,162,142
NEVADA	4,168,201	803,200	4,971,401
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,939,393	150,400	4,089,793
NEW JERSEY	47,178,649	11,846,400	59,025,049
NEW MEXICO	9,500,162	1,471,200	10,971,362
NEW YORK	116,961,016	21,452,800	138,413,816
NORTH CAROLINA	33,532,543	71,400	33,603,943
NORTH DAKOTA	3,864,460	186,600	4,051,060
OHIO	58,153,498	6,216,400	64,369,898
OKLAHOMA	17,055,560	739,600	17,795,160
OREGON	13,642,746	2,670,200	16,312,946
PENNSYLVANIA	66,891,610	11,311,600	78,203,210
PUERTO RICO	29,552,844	8,100,400	37,653,244
RHODE ISLAND	7,191,653	2,125,400	9,317,053
SOUTH CAROLINA	18,753,566	439,600	19,193,166
SOUTH DAKOTA	4,002,356	-0-	4,002,356
TENNESSEE	27,098,122	426,600	31,527,078
TEXAS	70,216,190	5,476,800	75,692,990
UTAH	6,864,610	1,516,400	8,201,010
VERMONT	3,076,062	272,600	3,348,662
VIRGINIA	26,240,224	665,600	26,904,824
WASHINGTON	26,053,142	8,519,200	34,572,342

(MORE)

STATE	TITLE I	TITLE II	TOTAL
WEST VIRGINIA	$13,391,292	$ 2,280,600	$15,671,892
WISCONSIN	23,261,681	3,495,800	26,757,481
WYOMING	2,021,736	-0-	2,021,736
INDIAN RESERVATIONS	--	1,556,400	1,556,400
*TERRITORIES	2,600,500	-0-	2,600,500
U. S. TOTAL	$1,343,000,000	$200,000,000	$1,543,000,000

*Not funded by formula. Amounts to be allocated from Secretary's discretionary funds.

# # #

Week of May 20, 1974

BRENNAN PRESENTS AWARD OF MERIT
TO WOMEN IN COMMUNITY SERVICE

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan presented the Department of Labor's Award of Merit to Women in Community Service (WICS) and praised the nationwide volunteer group for its "vital role" in helping young women in the Job Corps.

Brennan spoke at the Annual Conference Dinner of the WICS Board of Directors in College Park, Md.

Referring to the fact that the placement rate for Job Corps women remaining 90 days or longer was 93 percent last year, Brennan said the rate would have been much lower without the help of WICS volunteers.

"Job Corps gives young men and women the skills and the motivation to reverse the odds against them," Brennan said. "And members of WICS -- who recruit young women for Job Corps and help them through their Job Corps careers, and then through that difficult transition from Job Corps to jobs -- are one of the most important parts of this uniquely American success story."

WICS and the volunteer support organization for Job Corps men -- Joint Action in Community Service (JACS) -- both perform an important function in aiding the Labor Department as it assists some 20,000 disadvantaged young people at 65 centers throughout the Nation, Brennan said.

Since WICS was established about 10 years ago, more than 20,000 women have worked as volunteers.

"For women in Job Corps," Brennan said, "WICS volunteers are the links who form the full circle -- from home, through training, and back home again to a job and a more fruitful life."

# # #

Week of May 20, 1974

LABOR DEPARTMENT ROLE
ON PENSIONS TO GROW

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Labor's responsibilities in relation to pension and welfare plans will be signifantly enlarged by pension reform legislation pending in Congress, according to Assistant Secretary of Labor Paul J. Fasser Jr.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Western Pension Conference in San Francisco, Fasser said: "We are on the threshold of one of the most important pieces of social legislation to come down the pike in a long, long time."

Whatever is finally enacted, Fasser said, the Labor Department will receive responsibility for:

-- Enforcing fiduciary standards (seeing to it that those who handle the funds of pension and welfare plans act solely in the interest of the plan participants and in a prudent manner).

-- Day-to-day administration of a termination insurance program (which would assure payment of pensions to plan participants in the event a company failed).

-- Administering expanded reporting and disclosure requirements (to require plan administrators to report in considerable detail exactly what they are doing with the plan funds).

Still under discussion in the Joint House-Senate conference committee is the role the Labor Department might share with the Treasury Department in connection with vesting and funding requirements of the legislation, Fasser said.

# # #

Week of May 20, 1974

OSHA PROPOSES PERMANENT
VINYL CHLORIDE JOB HEALTH STANDARD

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Labor has proposed for public comment a standard to protect workers from the effects of exposure to vinyl chloride, a cancer-causing chemical widely used in the plastics industry.

The proposed standard is set at "no detectable level." Detection of any amount of vinyl chloride in the workplace would trigger certain work practices to prevent worker exposure.

An emergency temporary standard of 50 parts per million (ppm) in air was set April 5 by the Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Earlier OSHA rules limited workplace levels of vinyl chloride to 500 ppm.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John H. Stender, who heads OSHA, said the emergency rule was issued following the deaths of several vinyl chloride workers from a rare form of liver cancer known as angiosarcoma. A Feb. 15 fact-finding hearing called by OSHA and reports of chemical worker deaths from angiosarcoma led to Stender's adoption of the emergency measure.

OSHA plans to issue a permanent rule within six months of issue of an emergency temporary standard.

Provisions of the proposed standard would include:

-- Limiting manufacture, use or handling of vinyl chloride to certain "regulated areas."

-- Monitoring the regulated area atmosphere to detect measurable levels (1 ppm) of the chemical and to determine individual employee exposure.

(MORE)

-- Allowing employees or their designated representatives to observe monitoring activities.

-- Initiating an engineering and work practice program and a respiratory protection program for employees in the regulated area when detectable levels of vinyl chloride are monitored. Respiratory protection would require continuous flow and pressure demand types of respirators.

-- Establishing a requirement that protective clothing be provided by employers and used by employees in regulated areas. Food, beverages, and like products would be prohibited in these regulated areas.

-- Requiring written operational and emergency plans with employee training in routine and emergency duties.

-- Providing initial and subsequent annual medical examinations at no expense to the employee. A beginning date would be based on public comment on the proposal. Records of the results would be retained for the duration of employment plus five years, or for 20 years, whichever is longer.

-- Requiring records be maintained of monitoring, medical exams, and entry to regulated areas by employees and that they be made available to appropriate officials of OSHA and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

-- Requiring, by a date to be set upon issuance of the final standard, that employers report the location of each establishment with one or more regulated areas, and the number of employees in each regulated area during normal operations, including maintenance. Reports also would be required

(MORE)

to be submitted to OSHA within 24 hours of any incident that resulted in the release of vinyl chloride in any area where employees may be exposed, followed within 15 days by a detailed written report.

Written data, or requests for hearing on the proposal should be submitted by June 10, to the Docket Officer, Docket OSH-36, Room 230-MNWA, 1726 M Street, N.W., OSHA, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Full text of the proposed standard appeared in the Federal Register Friday on May 10.

# # #

Week of May 20, 1974

DATA FROM PETROLEUM COMPANIES TO BE USED
FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT'S WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

WASHINGTON -- Beginning with May 1974 the refined petroleum products portion of the Wholesale Price Index will be based on data collected directly from petroleum companies, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics announced.

Under the new program, prices are developed from monthly revenue and volume data for a set of narrowly defined petroleum products. Pricing formerly was based on spot quotations published in a trade journal, which over the past year have come to represent a decreasing portion of transactions taking place in domestic markets.

The new prices for refined petroleum products will be included in the WPI with a one-month lag due to the time required to obtain revenue and volume data for an entire month. For example, the May 1974 index will reflect changes in prices of refined petroleum products from March to April 1974.

The revision of the refined petroleum products component of the WPI will be made back to March 1973 in order to reflect more accurately the price trend over the past year. With the release of the May 1974 WPI, revised historical indexes from March 1973 through April 1974 will also be published.

The all commodities index, as well as all components of the WPI which are affected, will be revised. These include refined petroleum products, fuels and related products and power (major group 05), industrial commodities and the various stage of processing and durability of product classifications. The revised historical indexes will replace the previously published indexes as the BLS officila historical series.

(MORE)

The WPI press releases to be issued on June 13 will contain a full explanation and description of the changes in the refined petroleum products component of the WPI, as well as tables of revised indexes.

# # #

Week of May 20, 1974

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX -- APRIL 1974

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX -- APRIL 1974

WASHINGTON -- The Wholesale Price Index for All Commodities increased 0.5 percent from March to April, before seasonal adjustment, it was announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

A large increase in the industrial commodities index was partially offset by declines for farm products and processed foods and feeds.

The index for industrial commodities rose 2.4 percent. There were widespread increases among industrial commodities with metals, paper, and chemicals causing almost 60 percent of the rise.

Prices for farm products and processed foods and feeds dropped 3.7 percent on average.

Consumer finished goods, a selection of food and nonfood commodities similar to those in the commodity component of the Consumer Price Index, were down 0.1 percent.

Of the 15 major commodity groups measured by the Wholesale Price Index, 13 moved up from March to April and two were lower.

In April, the All Commodities WPI was 155.3 (1967=100), 18.8 percent above a year earlier; the industrial commodities index was 20.7 percent higher than in April 1973, and the farm products and processed foods and feeds index was up 14.7 percent over the same period.

(MORE)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the All Commodities Wholesale Price Index increased 0.7 percent in April, well below monthly changes for each of the preceding 5 months. Industrial commodities continued to rise--2.3 percent--but prices of farm products and processed foods and feeds declined for the second consecutive month. Consumer finished goods were up 0.5 percent.

In April, for the second month in succession, metals accounted for the largest portion of the rise in the industrial commodities index--almost one third of the total.

A rise in the pulp and paper group was due principally to higher prices for converted paper and paperboard products, paper, paperboard, and woodpulp; wastepaper declined.

Most major categories of chemicals and allied products were higher in price.

The index for machinery and equipment continued to move up rapidly. Increases among lumber and wood products centered in softwood lumber, softwood plywood and veneer, and general millwork. Plastic products caused most of the rise in the rubber and plastic products index, but miscellaneous rubber products, tires and tubes, and crude rubber also were higher.

All major categories of apparel, and manmade fiber and cotton textile products rose in price; textile housefurnishings and jute woven goods also were higher, but wool products declined.

Most fuels were up on price; the major exception was refined petroleum products which declined.

(MORE)

Both indexes for agriculture-related products, farm products and processed foods and feeds, declined for the second successive month in April. The farm products index moved down 5.5 percent as prices were lower for most types of commodities.

Consumer finished goods rose 0.5 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis, from March to April. Consumer foods edged up 0.1 percent as lower prices for meats, processed poultry, flour, and vegetable oil end products nearly offset increases for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, eggs, fish, miscellaneous processed foods, and dairy products.

Consumer finished goods other than foods moved up 0.6 percent.

Producer finished goods were 1.4 percent higher, principally because of widespread increases for machinery. The index of intermediate materials, supplies, and components (excluding foods and feeds) rose 3.1 percent chiefly because of increases for nonferrous metals, iron and steel, lumber and plywood, industrial chemicals, converted paper and paperboard products, paper, and electric power.

Crude materials for further processing (excluding foods, feeds, and fibers) were raised 5.3 percent in price; increases for scrap metals, bituminous coal, and natural gas accounted for most of this movement and more than offset decreases for hides and skins, wastepaper, and crude natural rubber.

* * *

World of Work

Equal Pay Required For Equal Work

By PETER J. BRENNAN
Secretary of Labor

QUESTION: I work as a seamstress in the women's clothing department of a large store and have discovered that I'm paid less than a tailor in the men's department. I brought it to the attention of my supervisor who said that since altering men's clothing is more difficult than altering women's clothing, a tailor deserves more pay. Is this true?

ANSWER: No, it is not. A federal appeals court supported the Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division in an Equal Pay Act suit against a department store that paid a seamstress less than a tailor and saleswomen less than salesmen. The store claimed that selling and tailoring men's clothing requires more skill than selling and altering women's clothing. The court disagreed. It ordered equal wages to be paid. To find out whether your situation is similar, and whether you are covered by the Equal Pay Act, you should call or go to your nearest Wage and Hour Division office. You can discuss the problem in the strictest confidence with the Division's compliance officers. You may locate the office by looking under U.S. Department of Labor in your telephone directory.

* * * *

QUESTION: Where can I look for a job beside the "want ad" section of newspapers?

ANSWER: Try your State Employment Service. It is part of a federal-state system that functions throughout the Nation as a public labor exchange. It gives free help to workers seeking jobs and to employers looking for workers. Your local employment service office can help you. To find the address and phone number of an office near you, look under state government listings in your local telephone directory.

* * * *

Editor's note: If you have a question regarding job training and placement, labor-management relations, job health and safety, equal employment opportunity, wages and hours, employment and unemployment, prices and earnings and other matters involving the U.S. Department of Labor, send it to:

Peter J. Brennan
Secretary of Labor
"World of Work"
U.S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20210

Dear Consumer

Store Food Safely

By Virginia Knauer
Special Assistant to the President
and Director
Office of Consumer Affairs
Department of Health, Education & Welfare

If you're a thrifty consumer, you're probably storing a few leftovers in the refrigerator. That's sensible housekeeping.

But how did you store the leftovers?

If they're stashed away in bowls or cups or pitchers from your dinnerware set, you may be taking unnecessary risks.

There have been cases of overnight storage where foods—foods with an acid content—have picked up lead from the glaze (the usually shiny coating) or the decoration on certain dishes. Lead is a toxic metal. If large quantities of it accumulate in the body, lead poisoning may result.

This is why Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has warned consumers that it is dangerous to store food in dishes used for meals.

I want to emphasize that FDA says all dishes are safe for serving food. It's the storage of food—for a number of hours—that may be risky.

I also want to emphasize that only a small percentage of all dishes present this risk in storage. But to be safe, you should follow this rule: Never store food in dinnerware—whether it's inexpensive pottery, moderate priced earthenware or expensive china. Instead, store food in glass or plastic containers.

How does the lead get into the food?

Toxic metals like lead and cadmium are safe if dishes are glazed properly. If they are made wrong, there is a possibility that the metal compound in the glaze or decoration may be released by extended contact with acidic foods. The metal might then seep into the food.

A few common foods containing acid are fruit juices, cooked fruits, soft drinks, cider, sauerkraut, tomatoes, wines and vinegar.

FDA does test dishes for the safety of the glaze and decoration. FDA stops the sale of any dinnerware if inspectors find some samples to be unsafe.

Domestic and foreign factories test their own dinnerware also, and manufacturers of glazes test the glazes sold to amateur and professional potters. They also urge potters to use only the glazes labeled safe for dinnerware.

But your safety is your responsibility also.

Are you protecting yourself by storing all your leftovers in plastic or glass containers? Take a look in your refrigerator right now.

Week of May 20, 1974

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The average number of employed persons rose at a record pace and joblessness declined substantially during the first 10 months of 1973, according to the 1974 Manpower Report of the President.

* * *

For 1973 as a whole, civilian employment rose to a record 84.4 million, up by 3.3 percent over 1972's average and the largest such increase since 1955, according to the 1974 Manpower Report of the President.

* * *

Among manpower programs administered by the Department of Labor, several recorded higher post-program employment and wage rates of graduates than in 1972, according to the 1974 Manpower Report of the President.

* * *

Up to 20 percent of funds under the new Comprehensive Employment and Training Act will be available to the Secretary of Labor to help meet manpower needs of certain groups that can be served effectively through nationally administered programs, according to the 1974 Manpower Report of the President.

* * *

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